Scrial No. 10/657,731 60130-1883; 02MRA0333

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-6, 9, 11, 12, 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ubelcin et al. (6,515,377) and Amano (6,557,910). Claim 1 has been amended to include the features of claim 2, and claim 9 has been amended to include the features of claim 10. The rejection has been overcome.

Claims 2, 8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ubelein et al. and Amano and further in view of Mittermeier et al. (2001/0045775). In Ubelein, an operating switch or lock is always actuated to open a window or unlock a door (column 5, lines 53-55), allowing an occupant to leave the vehicle if electronic circuitry fails. Adamo teaches a latch mechanism motor 4 that controls locking and unlocking of a vehicle door. Mittermeier teaches "lock-unlock switches" that lock doors during brief traffic light stops (paragraph 3 and 4) and prevent pinching during window closure. The Examiner admits that neither Ubelein nor Amano disclose locking doors upon actuation of a regulator. The Examiner states that Mittermeier teaches this feature, and it would be obvious to employ this feature in Ubelein and Amano. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

The claimed invention is not obvious. None of these references individually or together disclose, suggest or teach a vehicle door latch control system including a latch mechanism motor that is operated to a security locking state upon actuation of a regulator as claimed. The Examiner admits that Ubelein and Amano do not teach locking doors upon actuation of a regulator. In Mittermeier, there is no operation of the latch mechanism motor to a security locking state under actuation of a regulator. The latch mechanism only actuates to a security locking state when the "lock-unlock switch" is actuated. However, the lock-unlock switch is not a regulator and is not used in the event of a fault as claimed. Mittermeier also does not assign control of the latch mechanism motor to one of the regulators upon detection of a fault. The claimed invention is not obvious, and Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Additionally, Ubelein teaches away from the claimed invention. Ubelcin teaches opening and unlocking of adjustable elements, which teaches away from the claimed features of operating a latch mechanism motor in a security locking state. That is, Ubelcin teaches unlocking, while the claimed invention is directed to security locking. Additionally, Ubelcin does not teach actuating a window lifter regulator and operating a latch mechanism motor as stated on page 2 of the Office Action, but only teaches opening and unlocking of adjustable elements. Mittermeier does not

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relate to handling electric failure, and Mittermeier would not be considered by a person skilled in the art as it deals with different problems than Ubelcin and the claimed invention. The claimed invention is not obvious.

Thus, claims 1, 4-9 and 12-15 are in condition for allowance. The Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 50-1482, in the name of Carlson, Gaskey & Olds, P.C., \$120.00 for the one month extension fee. No additional fees are seen to be required. If any additional fees are due, however, the Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 50-1482, in the name of Carlson, Gaskey & Olds, P.C., for any additional fees or credit the account for any overpayment. Therefore, favorable reconsideration and allowance of this application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully Submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE

I hereby certify that this response is being facsimile transmitted to the United States Patent and

Trademark Office, 571-273-8300 on June 6, 2006.

Amy M. Spaulding